

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

10 ANDI KRAJA,) Case No. 2:15-cv-01983-APG-NJK
11)
12 Plaintiff(s),) ORDER
13 vs.)
14 BELLAGIO, LLC, et al.,) (Docket No. 31)
15 Defendant(s).)
16

17 Pending before the Court is a Stipulated Protective Order, Docket No. 31, which the Court
18 approved to facilitate discovery in this case. This order reminds counsel that there is a presumption of
19 public access to judicial files and records. A party seeking to file a confidential document under seal
20 must file a motion to seal and must comply with the Ninth Circuit's directives in *Kamakana v. City and*
21 *County of Honolulu*, 447 F.3d 1172 (9th Cir. 2006).

22 The Court has adopted electronic filing procedures, and with a few exceptions not applicable
23 here, the Clerk of the Court no longer maintains paper records. Special Order 109 requires the Clerk of
24 the Court to maintain the official files for all cases filed on or after November 7, 2005, in electronic
25 form. The electronic record constitutes the official record of the court. Attorneys must file documents
26 under seal using the Court's electronic filing procedures. *See* Local Rule 10-5(b). That rule provides:

27 Unless otherwise permitted by statute, rule or prior Court order, papers filed
28 with the Court under seal shall be accompanied by a motion for leave to file
those documents under seal, and shall be filed in accordance with the Court's
electronic filing procedures. If papers are filed under seal pursuant to prior

1 Court order, the papers shall bear the following notation on the first page,
 2 directly under the case number: “FILED UNDER SEAL PURSUANT TO
 3 COURT ORDER DATED _____. ” All papers filed under seal will
 4 remain sealed until such time as the Court may deny the motion to seal or
 5 enter an order to unseal them, or the documents are unsealed pursuant to
 6 Local Rule.

7 *Id.* Documents filed under seal are not accessible to the public.

8 The Court has approved the blanket protective order to facilitate discovery exchanges. But there
 9 has been no showing, and the Court has not found, that any specific documents are secret or
 10 confidential. The parties have not provided specific facts supported by declarations or concrete
 11 examples to establish that a protective order is required to protect any specific trade secret or other
 12 confidential information pursuant to Rule 26(c) or that disclosure would cause an identifiable and
 13 significant harm. The Ninth Circuit has held that there is a presumption of public access to judicial files
 14 and records, and that parties seeking to maintain the confidentiality of documents attached to
 15 nondispositive motions must show good cause exists to overcome the presumption of public access.
 16 See *Kamakana* 447 F.3d at 1179. Parties seeking to maintain the secrecy of documents attached to
 17 dispositive motions must show compelling reasons sufficient to overcome the presumption of public
 18 access. *Id.* at 1180.¹ All motions to seal must address the applicable standard and explain why that
 19 standard has been met. The fact that a court has entered a blanket stipulated protective order and that
 20 a party has designated a document as confidential pursuant to that protective order does not, standing
 21 alone, establish sufficient grounds to seal a filed document. See *Foltz v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co.*,
 22 331 F.3d 1122, 1133 (9th Cir. 2003); see also *Beckman Indus., Inc. v. Int'l Ins. Co.*, 966 F.2d 470, 476
 23 (9th Cir. 1992).

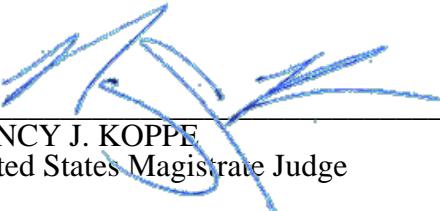
24 If the sole ground for a motion to seal is that the opposing party (or non-party) has designated
 25 a document as subject to protection pursuant to the stipulated protective order, the movant must notify
 26 the opposing party (or non-party) at least seven days prior to filing the designated document. The
 27 designating party must then make a good faith determination if the relevant standard for sealing is met.

28 ¹ The Ninth Circuit has clarified that the terms “dispositive” and “nondispositive” are not intended
 29 to be mechanical classifications. See *Center for Auto Safety v. Chrysler Group, LLC*, 809 F.3d 1092, 1098
 30 (9th Cir. 2016). Instead, determining the applicable standard is premised on “whether the motion at issue
 31 is more than tangentially related to the underlying cause of action.” *Id.* at 1099.

1 To the extent the designating party does not believe the relevant standard for sealing can be met, it shall
2 indicate that the document may be filed publicly no later than four days after receiving notice of the
3 intended filing. To the extent the designating party believes the relevant standard for sealing can be
4 met, it shall provide a declaration supporting that assertion no later than four days after receiving notice
5 of the intended filing. The filing party shall then attach that declaration to its motion to seal the
6 designated material. If the designating party fails to provide such a declaration in support of the motion
7 to seal, the filing party shall file a motion to seal so indicating and the Court may order the document
8 filed in the public record.²

9 **IT IS ORDERED** that counsel shall comply with the requirements of Local Rule 10-5(b), the
10 Ninth Circuit's decision in *Kamakana*, 447 F.3d 1172, and the procedures outlined above, with respect
11 to any documents filed under seal. To the extent any aspect of the stipulated protective order may
12 conflict with this order or Local Rule 10-5(b), that aspect of the stipulated protective order is hereby
13 superseded with this order.

14 DATED: March 3, 2016

15 
16 NANCY J. KOPPE
17 United States Magistrate Judge

26 ² In the event of an emergency motion, the above procedures shall not apply. Instead, the movant
27 shall file a motion to seal and the designating party shall file a declaration in support of that motion to seal
28 within three days of its filing. If the designating party fails to timely file such a declaration, the Court may
order the document filed in the public record.